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THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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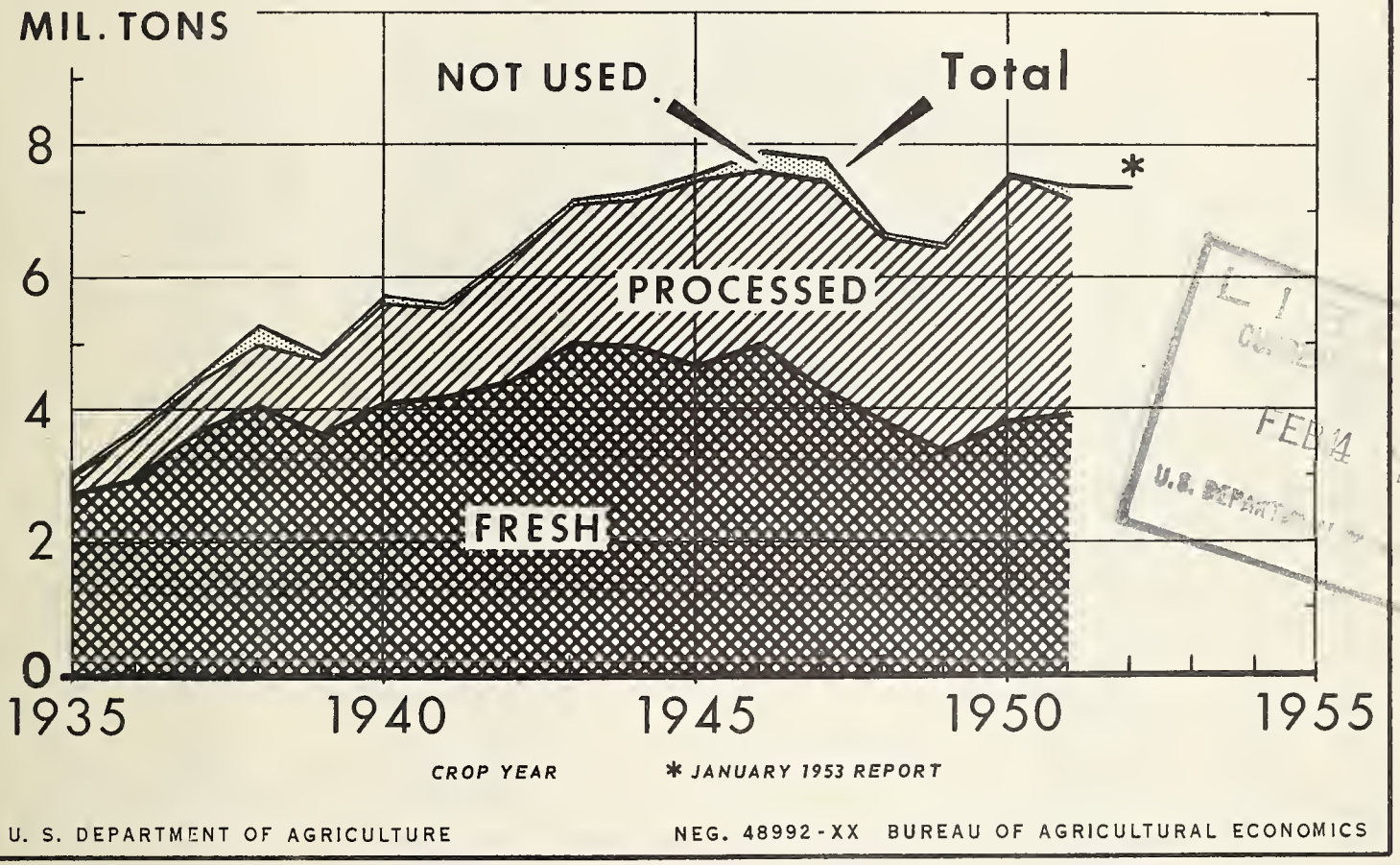
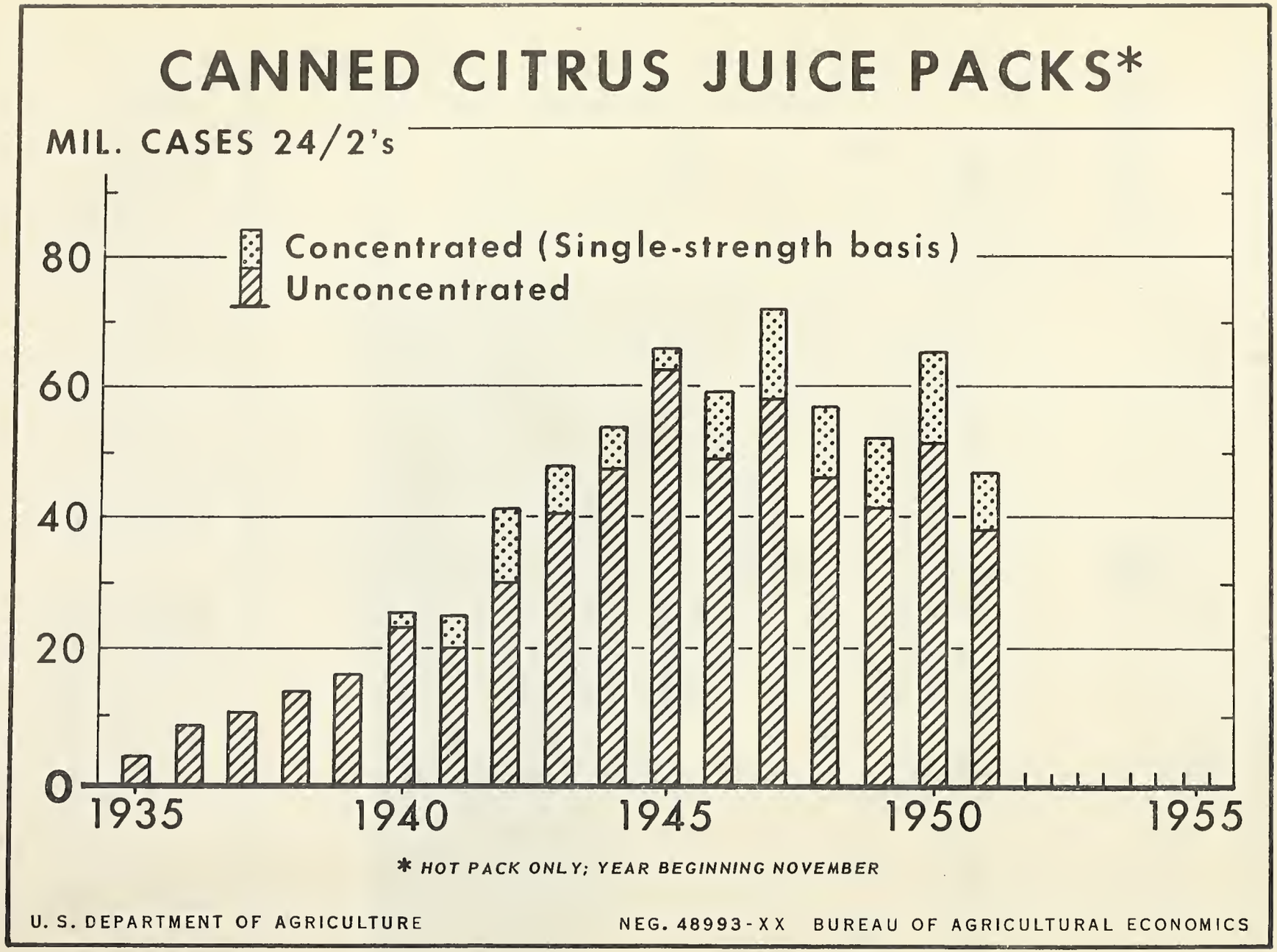
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF CITRUS FRUITS



Production of citrus fruits in 1952-53 is expected to be about as large as in 1951-52, but moderately under the record in 1946-47. Production considerably more than doubled from 1935-36 to 1946-47, then dropped sharply in 1948-49 and 1949-50, because of freeze damage to the Texas and California crops. The tonnage used fresh nearly doubled from 1935-36 to 1946-47, then declined sharply. During the same years, the tonnage processed increased ten-fold, and since has increased further as output of frozen orange concentrate soared. In 1951-52, about 53 percent of the crop was used fresh, 45 percent was processed, and 2 percent was not used.



Total pack of canned citrus juices (excluding frozen) increased from about 4 million cases in 1935-36 to 72 million in 1947-48. The pack then declined, first because of smaller crops and growing output of frozen orange concentrate and then because of a greater shift to production of frozen concentrate. The decline was in output of single-strength juices. Meanwhile, the pack of canned concentrated citrus juices, which are made largely for institutional use and export, continued at a high level. Total pack may increase somewhat in 1952-53.

TFS-106

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 27, 1953

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SUMMARY

With total supplies of fruit for the first half of 1953 smaller than a year earlier and demand continuing strong, grower prices for most fruits are expected to continue higher than in the winter and spring of 1952. Even though prices for oranges and apples are higher this season than last, they may increase further this winter and spring. Prices for grapefruit also may rise somewhat.

Supplies of apples, oranges, and grapefruit remaining to be marketed after the first of this year were smaller than a year earlier. But supplies of pears and lemons were larger. Among processed fruits, year-end stocks of canned fruits and fruit juices and frozen fruits were smaller than a year previously. In contrast, stocks of frozen citrus juices were larger. Moreover, the current packs of canned and frozen citrus juices in Florida are running larger than a year ago. Total supplies of fruit in prospect for the first half of 1953 are large enough to maintain consumption close to the rate of a year earlier.

Stocks of apples in cold storage December 31, 1952 were about 9 percent smaller than those on that date in 1951 and 22 percent under the 1947-51 average for December 31. Prices received by growers increased considerably during the fall of 1952, and in December averaged about 1½ times those of December 1951. Even so, some further rise in prices for the remaining stocks may occur this winter and spring. One effect of the higher apple prices of recent months has been increased imports from Canada.

Cold-storage stocks of pears December 31, 1952 were 15 percent larger than a year earlier but 9 percent below average. After rising sharply during the fall, average grower prices in December reached a level considerably higher than in December 1951. With prices relatively high and the stocks larger, grower prices may not change much in the next few months.

Grower prices for Florida oranges this winter and spring are expected to continue the advance that they started in December 1952, and to remain moderately above prices in the first half of 1952. Basic to this outlook are the smaller remaining supplies to be marketed during the first half of 1953, the fact that Florida Valencia oranges usually bring higher prices than early and mid-season oranges, and the strong demand for oranges for freezing and canning. In early January, packers were paying Florida growers considerably higher prices than a year earlier for oranges for frozen concentrate. By early January of the 1952-53 season, output of frozen orange concentrate in Florida was 3 times that of the same part of 1951-52, and the pack of canned orange juice was considerably larger. Auction prices for California oranges dropped sharply from mid-December to mid-January to a level substantially under a year earlier. But these prices may not drop further this winter.

Because of a smaller crop and larger early-season utilization, supplies of grapefruit remaining to be marketed after the first of the year were moderately smaller than a year ago. Movement to processors is expected to continue heavier than in the first half of 1952. With the stronger demand, especially for canning, grower prices are expected to increase somewhat this winter and spring, and to continue above a year earlier. But the advances probably will be less pronounced than for oranges.

ORANGES

Increased Production of Oranges in 1952-53

Total production of oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States in 1952-53 was estimated as of January 1, 1953 at 120.6 million boxes, 2 percent larger than the record 1951-52 crop and 18 percent above the 1941-50 average. Increases in California, Arizona, and Texas more than offset a small decrease in Florida. The early and midseason crop of about 57.8 million boxes is 1.5 percent larger than in 1951-52, and the Valencia crop of 62.8 million boxes is 3 percent larger.

Prices for Florida Oranges Expected to Increase This Winter and Spring and to Continue Above 1952

Florida oranges from the 1952-53 crop were somewhat late in maturing and did not reach heavy market volume until the end of October. Mainly for this reason, prices received by growers and at terminal auctions averaged considerably higher in October 1952 than a year earlier. As shipments of Florida oranges increased further during November, grower and terminal market prices declined as usual for that month, but did not fall as low as in November 1951.

In December 1952, Christmas demand for oranges was strong, canning and freezing increased rapidly, the export-payment program for fresh and processed oranges became effective, and the prospective Florida crop declined 4 million boxes. Moreover, season-end stocks of canned orange juice and segments were considerably under a year earlier. Movement of frozen orange concentrate into consumption channels during 1952 increased greatly

and total stocks at the end of the season were only 11 percent larger than a year earlier despite the record 1951-52 pack. Under these conditions, grower prices rose considerably in December, continuing above comparable 1951 prices. Auction prices likewise moved upward.

With a further reduction in January of 1 million boxes in the prospective Florida orange crop and strong demand from processors, both grower and terminal auction prices for Florida oranges increased moderately early in the month. In mid-January, auction prices for Florida oranges averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. In contrast, auction prices for California oranges declined considerably since mid-December, and in mid-January they averaged substantially under comparable prices in 1952. Because of the drop in prospective supplies and anticipated strong demand, especially from processors, prices for Florida oranges are expected to increase further this winter and spring, perhaps as much as the usual seasonal amount. Prices for California oranges may not drop further.

Heavy Early-Season Movement of Florida Oranges

Total utilization of 1952-53 crop oranges through January 3 of this season was moderately larger than in the same part of the 1951-52 season. Nearly all of the increase consisted of Florida oranges taken by canners and freezers. As a result, output of both canned orange juice and frozen orange concentrate in Florida is considerably larger so far this season than last. Total utilization of Florida oranges through January 17, 1953 was about 25.3 million boxes, 3.9 million larger than in the corresponding part of the 1951-52 season. With production 2.6 million boxes smaller than in 1951-52, about 6.5 million boxes less oranges remained in Florida for utilization after January 17, 1953, than a year earlier. But somewhat more oranges in other States, especially California, remained to be marketed.

Orange Export-Payment Program

To encourage exports of fresh and processed oranges, the United States Department of Agriculture on December 5, 1952, began an export-payment program similar to the 1951-52 program. Each eligible product is covered by a flat rate of payment. For fresh oranges the rate is $1.25 per box, and for canned single-strength orange juice it is $0.75 per case of 24 No. 2 cans. Through January 17, 1953, over 30,000 boxes of fresh oranges, about 31,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength orange juice, over 260,000 gallons of hot pack concentrated orange juice, and 5,000 cases of blended orange and grapefruit juice had been exported or declared for export.

Exports under the 1951-52 program included nearly 3.1 million boxes of fresh oranges, 280,000 cases of single-strength canned orange juice, and 88,000 gallons of concentrated (hot-pack) orange juice.

Total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines during November 1951-October 1952 were about 8 million boxes, over 6 percent of the crop. This was 15 percent above exports in 1950-51. Nearly 61 percent of the exports in 1951-52 went to Canada. Canada increased its citrus imports from the United States in 1951-52 over 1950-51 as follows: Oranges and tangerines, 14 percent; grapefruit, 10 percent; and lemons and limes, 12 percent.

Tangerine Crop Slightly Larger, But Prices Generally Higher Than in 1951-52

Production of Florida tangerines in 1952-53 is estimated at 4.7 million boxes, compared with 4.5 million in 1951-52 and 4.1 million, the average for 1941-50. As usual movement of the crop in December to supply the Christmas trade was heavy. By January 17, about 30 percent of the crop remained for marketing. At the principal auction markets, prices for tangerines in the 1952-53 season generally have averaged above comparable prices in 1951-52.

GRAPEFRUIT

Smaller Grapefruit Crop in 1952-53

The 1952-53 crop of grapefruit in the United States was estimated as of January 1 at 37.4 million boxes, 8 percent under 1951-52 and 27 percent below the 1941-50 average. All of the decrease from 1951-52 is in Florida. Production in Texas, Arizona, and California shows small increases. Although the Florida crop of 32 million boxes is 4 million smaller than in 1951-52, it is only 1 million smaller than that part of the 1951-52 crop that was utilized.

Prices Expected to Average Higher in First Half of 1953 Than A Year Earlier

Both grower and terminal market auction prices for grapefruit declined in November 1952, as usual, as marketings of the new crop increased. Prices recovered somewhat in early December under the impetus of Christmas demand and increasing movement to processors, but declined again in late December and early January. Auction prices then turned upward and in mid-January were considerably above those of a year earlier. With heavy movement to processors anticipated for this winter and spring, and with remaining supplies lighter than a year ago, small, perhaps less than seasonal, increases in grower and auction prices seem likely. Nevertheless, prices are expected to average generally above those of the first half of 1952.

Less Grapefruit Remained to Be Marketed After Mid-January Than A Year Earlier

Utilization of Florida grapefruit this season through January 17, 1953, amounted to about 12.4 million boxes, 1.3 million larger than in the same part of the 1951-52 season. Movement both to fresh markets and processors has been larger. Accordingly, output of canned grapefruit juice and sections has been much larger than in the early part of the 1951-52 season. Because of the smaller crop and the increased movement, about 5 million boxes less of Florida grapefruit remained to be marketed after January 17, 1953, than after this date in 1952. But slightly more grapefruit than a year earlier were still available in other States. In 1951-52, about 3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were not utilized because of low prices.

Grapefruit Export-Payment Program

An export-payment program for fresh and processed grapefruit became effective December 5, 1952, the same day as the program for oranges. Flat rates of payment apply for each eligible product. Among these, the rate for fresh grapefruit is $0.75 per box, and for canned single-strength grapefruit juice it is $0.60 per case (24-2's). Through January 17, 1953, over 17,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit 40,000 cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 18,000 gallons of concentrated grapefruit juice, and about 5,000 cases of grapefruit sections had been exported or declared for export under the program.

A similar export program in the 1951-52 season did not start until March 5, 1952. Even so, about 153,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit, 34,000 gallons of concentrated grapefruit juice, and 178,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength canned grapefruit juice were exported under that program. Total exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1951-October 1952 were about 1.7 million boxes, of which 88 percent went to Canada. The total exported in 1951-52 was over 4 percent of the crop.

LEMONS

The 1952-53 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of January 1 at 13.1 million boxes, 2 percent larger than in 1951-52 and 4 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Market movement of the new crop started in November, as usual. On the first of January, most of the lemons remained to be harvested, and sales will extend into the fall of 1953.

Both grower and terminal auction prices for lemons in November and December 1952 were somewhat under a year earlier. Prices in the first half of 1953 probably will follow the course of prices in this part of 1952.

In 1951-52, output of frozen lemon juice and lemonade base was more than 1½ times the pack in 1950-51. Output of canned (hot-pack) lemon juices increased about one-fifth. With stocks of most frozen and canned lemon products smaller at the end of the 1951-52 season than a year earlier, another large pack, especially of frozen lemonade base, seems likely in 1952-53.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1951-October 1952 were about 620,000 boxes, 29 percent larger than in 1950-51. The total for 1951-52 includes approximately 227,000 boxes moved with export payments. Nearly two-thirds of the total went to Canada without the benefit of export payments.

APPLES

Relatively Small Stocks of Apples
In Cold Storage December 31, 1952

Cold-storage holdings of apples December 31, 1952 were approximately 20.2 million bushels. This was 9 percent smaller than a year earlier, 40 percent under the record stocks 2 years previously, and 22 percent below the 1947-51 average for December 31. Slightly more than half of the current

year-end stocks were in Washington, Oregon, and California. The stocks in these three States were nearly a fourth larger than a year earlier. In contrast, stocks in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania were much smaller. Total stocks in December 1952 decreased nearly 5 million bushels, compared with the average decrease of 6 million in December 1951.

Prices May Increase
This Winter and Spring

Prices received by growers for apples have increased considerably since the seasonal low in September. In December, grower prices averaged $3.10 a bushel, nearly 1½ times a year earlier. In mid-January 1953, prices for McIntosh apples at shipping points in New York and Michigan were considerably higher than a year earlier, mainly because of the much smaller apple stocks in Eastern States the first of this year. But prices in mid-January for Delicious apples at shipping points in Washington were considerably under prices in mid-January 1952, when prices rose markedly. Some further increase in prices for Eastern apples may occur during the first half of 1953. Prices for Western apples, of which remaining stocks are somewhat larger than a year ago, may not change much.

Exports Smaller, Imports Larger,
July-October 1952 Than Year Earlier

During July-October 1952, exports of apples were about 380,000 bushels, slightly more than half the exports in the same months of 1951. There is no export-payment program for 1952-crop apples. Under the program for the 1951 crop, about 3 million bushels were exported. Total exports of apples July 1951-June 1952 were approximately 3.4 million bushels, 3 percent of production.

Imports during July-October 1952 were nearly 550,000 bushels, more than twice those of this period in 1951. Most of the imports in both years came from Canada. Through January 24 of the 1952-53 season about 1,539 cars were imported from Canada compared with 982 in the same part of 1951-52. Higher apple prices in the United States this season than last are contributing strongly to the increased imports, despite the smaller crop in Canada.

1952 Apple Crop Was Smallest
In Last 4 Years

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1952 was 92.7 million bushels, 16 percent under 1951 and the 1941-50 average, and 31 percent under the large 1949 crop. Production in 1952 was smaller than in 1951 in all areas except the Western and South Atlantic. There was practically no economic abandonment of the 1952 crop. In 1951 nearly 10 million bushels were abandoned on the trees or eliminated by excess cullage.

Composition of the 1952 crop by varieties was as follows: Summer varieties, 5.1 million bushels, 5 percent; fall varieties, 11.1 million bushels, 12 percent; and winter varieties, 76.5 million bushels, 83 percent. Production of each varietal group in 1952 was smaller than in 1951.

PEARS

Cold-Storage Holdings of Pears December 31, 1952 Larger Than Year Earlier But Smaller Than Average

Stocks of pears in cold storage December 31, 1952 were about 1.5 million bushels, 15 percent larger than on that date in 1951 but 9 percent smaller than the 1947-51 average for December 31. As usual for this time of year, most of the stocks were in the three Pacific Coast States. During December 1952, stocks decreased nearly 0.7 million bushels, compared with 0.8 million in December, 1951 and 0.7 million, the average decrease for December.

Prices May Not Change Much This Winter

Prices received by growers for 1952-crop pears were at a seasonal low in August 1952, when harvest of Bartletts was heavy and demand for pears for canning was weak. Since then, prices have risen sharply. With year-end stocks moderately larger than a year earlier, grower prices over the next few months may not change much. Auction market prices for D'Anjou pears, the principal variety remaining to be marketed this winter and spring, have advanced only moderately since September; and in early January 1953, they were slightly higher than a year previously. During February-May 1952, auction prices rose sharply as stocks dwindled more rapidly than usual.

Increased Exports of Pears

Exports of pears July-October 1952 were about 440,000 bushels, 11 percent larger than a year earlier. As for apples, no export-payment program is in force for the 1952 pear crop. Under the program for the 1951 crop of winter pears, about 448,000 boxes were exported. Total exports of pears July 1951-June 1952 were over 680,000 bushels, 2 percent of the crop.

Imports of pears July-October 1952 were about 40,000 bushels, 44 percent smaller than in the same months of 1951. During July 1951-June 1952, total imports were 342,000 bushels.

1952 Pear Crop Slightly Above 1951

Production of pears in 1952 was 30.7 million bushels, 2 percent larger than in 1951 and 1 percent above the 1941-50 average. Production of varieties other than Bartlett in the Pacific Coast States was 6.1 million bushels, 5 percent under 1951. These pears, of which the D'Anjou is the leading variety, provide most of the storage supplies for marketing in winter and spring.

STRAWBERRIES

The 1953 winter crop of strawberries in Florida was estimated as of January 1 at 329,000 crates of 24 quarts each. This is 22 percent larger than the 1952 winter crop but 2 percent under the 1949-51 average. Both acreage and prospective yield per acre are larger than in 1952. The Florida winter acreage is about 4 percent of the total commercial acreage for 1953. The spring acreage, which provides the principal production for fresh market use and for processing, is estimated at 114,500 acres, about 9 percent smaller than in 1952.

Total commercial production of strawberries in 1952 was 11,857,000 crates, of which about 5,521,000 crates were processed, mostly by freezing. The yield per acre of the total crop was about 14 percent above average. On December 31, 1952, cold storage holdings of frozen strawberries were 107 million pounds, 11 percent larger than on that date in 1951.

Prices received by Florida growers for the 1952 winter crop averaged $9.91 per crate, 4 cents less than in 1951. Prices for the total United States crop averaged $6.72, 7 cents higher than in 1951.

DRIED FRUIT

The 1952-53 commercial pack of dried fruits is tentatively estimated at approximately 480,000 tons, processed weight. This is about 1 percent larger than the 1951-52 pack and 29 percent larger than the relatively small 1950-51 pack. The larger 1952-53 pack is the result mainly of a substantial increase in pack of raisins, which more than offsets a heavy decrease in prunes. Raisins constitute about 57 percent of the 1952-53 pack, and prunes about 28 percent.

Because of a small decrease in commercial stocks carried over into the 1952-53 season, total supplies of dried fruits in 1952-53 are about the same as in 1951-52. Imports of dates and figs are expected to be about as large as in 1951-52. For raisins an export-payment program is in operation to help move a large surplus into foreign markets. Through January 17, 1953, about 82,000 tons had been exported or approved for export under the program. Supplies of most other dried fruits, are about as large as needed for usual domestic consumption. Total exports of dried fruits in 1951-52 were about 151,000 tons, nearly 3 times exports in 1950-51. These exports included about 72,000 tons of raisins, and 52,000 tons of prunes moved with export payments.

Per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1952-53 probably will average about 4.5 pounds, approximately the same as in 1951-52.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

1952-53 Pack of Canned Fruits Is One-Tenth Smaller Than 1951-52 Pack

The 1952-53 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States is tentatively estimated at about 2.8 billion pounds, the equivalent of approximately 64 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. This is

about 10 percent under the record 1951-52 pack of 3.1 billion pounds. Reductions from 1951-52 of important items canned in 1952-53 are as follows: Sour cherries, 20 percent; fruit cocktail and salad, 17 percent; peaches, 15 percent; apricots, 13 percent; and pears, 1 percent. Incomplete data indicate a considerable reduction in the pack of plums and prunes. These reductions are only partially offset by a 44 percent increase in the pack of sweet cherries. Shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii in the 1952-53 season may not be greatly different from those of 1951-52. Although the 1952-53 pack of canned fruits is 10 percent smaller than the 1951-52 pack, carry-over stocks at the start of the season were about 17 percent larger than a year earlier. Civilian supplies in 1952-53 probably will not be greatly different from those in 1951-52, when per capita consumption was about 19 pounds.

On December 1, 1952, total stocks of 9 items of canned fruits (apples, applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, and plums and prunes) held by packers were about 12 percent smaller than comparable stocks on that date in 1951. Among these fruits, only sweet cherries and plums and prunes were held in larger quantities. Figures on stocks held by wholesale distributors on the same dates are not available.

Increased Pack of Canned Citrus Juices in Florida in 1952-53

The 1951-52 pack of canned fruit juices is tentatively estimated at about 1.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of 64 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This was a reduction of about 550 million pounds from the 1950-51 pack. But this decrease was more than offset by an increase in output of frozen concentrated citrus juices. Most of the 1951-52 pack consisted of Florida citrus juice.

On November 1, 1952, the start of the 1952-53 canning season in Florida, carry-over stocks of canned citrus juices in this State were less than 1 million cases, or 76 percent smaller than the relatively large stocks on that date in 1951. Carry-over stocks of grapefruit juice and tangerine juice were each much smaller.

Output of canned citrus juices in Florida through January 10, 1953 of the 1952-53 season totaled about 14.8 million cases, 13 percent larger than comparable output in 1951-52. The pack of grapefruit juice was 66 percent larger, that of tangerine juice was 40 percent larger, and that of orange juice was 10 percent larger. But the pack of blended orange and grapefruit juice was 17 percent smaller. Movement of the new packs into distributive channels was much larger than in the early part of the 1951-52 season. Because of this increased movement and the reduced carry-over on November 1, 1952, stocks held by Florida canners on January 10, 1953 were 30 percent smaller than on that date in 1952. (See table in appendix for detail)

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

The 1952 commercial pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices is tentatively estimated at 985 million pounds, 23 percent larger than the 1951 pack and a new record. Among deciduous fruits, output of frozen strawberries exceeded 200 million pounds, about 30 percent larger than in 1951 and also a new high.

The peach pack of about 34 million pounds was nearly 4 percent larger than in 1951. But the pack of frozen cherries was down 39 percent to 62 million pounds, partly as a result of storm damage to the cherry crop. Total output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries was over 400 million pounds, down 4 percent from 1951.

Production of frozen citrus juices continued its upward trend in calendar year 1952, reaching a new high of approximately 580 million pounds. This was an increase of 52 percent over the 1951 pack. About 494 million pounds (50 million gallons) of the 1952 pack consisted of frozen orange concentrate made in Florida and California. This was an increase of 48 percent over 1951. Output of other frozen citrus items, especially concentrated grapefruit juice and lemonade base, was much larger than in 1951.

The 1952-53 season for freezing citrus juices in Florida started in early December 1952. By January 10, 1953, about 6.4 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate had been made. This was about 3 times comparable output in 1951-52. Prices paid by packers to growers for oranges for making into frozen concentrate were considerably higher in early January 1953 than in the same time of 1952.

Total stocks of frozen fruits and fruit juices in cold storage December 31, 1952 were approximately 459 million pounds, 8 percent smaller than on that date in 1951. Stocks of deciduous fruits and berries were nearly 291 million pounds, 12 percent smaller than on December 31, 1951. Among these, the holdings of 107 million pounds of strawberries were 11 percent larger than a year earlier. But the holdings of 35 million pounds of cherries were 45 percent smaller. Stocks of frozen orange juice in cold storage December 31, 1952 were about 102 million pounds (10.3 million gallons), only 4 percent larger than on that date in 1951. The relatively small stocks this year end were the result of unusually heavy movement of orange concentrate during 1952, especially since May. During four weeks of December 1952, household consumers purchased an estimated 3.8 million gallons of the concentrate, nearly half again as much as in four weeks of December 1951.

Civilian per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1952 is tentatively estimated at 6.5 pounds, basis weight of the frozen product. This is an increase of 38 percent over consumption in 1951 and a new record. By drawing on stocks, consumption of frozen deciduous fruits and berries increased nearly 0.5 pound to reach a level of 3 pounds. On the other hand, as a result of increased output, consumption of frozen citrus juices increased over a pound to 3.5 pounds.

Table 1.- Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, average 1935-39, annual 1946-52

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 1/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Apples	Bu.	0.77	2.30	1.79	2.22	1.38	1.59	1.78	2.44
Apricots	Ton	38.74	106.00	89.10	69.00	72.30	95.30	121.00	113.00
Avocados	Ton	127.00	384.00	378.00	361.00	374.00	302.00	241.00	272.00
Cherries	Ton	75.76	291.00	226.00	219.00	171.00	167.00	188.00	161.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	11.06	31.90	17.10	10.10	9.34	9.45	14.40	18.00
Dates	Ton	112.00	185.00	81.00	110.00	158.00	184.00	105.00	100.00
Figs	Ton	26.89	100.00	50.90	52.70	60.90	99.50	78.50	2/63.50
Grapes	Ton	17.42	93.60	39.80	39.00	36.20	68.20	40.00	38.60
Olives	Ton	59.08	374.00	150.00	145.00	190.00	231.00	173.00	103.00
Peaches	Bu.	.90	2.11	1.64	2.01	1.47	2.05	2.02	2.03
Pears	Bu.	.72	2.45	1.97	2.58	1.21	2.14	2.43	1.67
Persimmons	Ton	31.00	88.00	83.00	83.00	38.00	76.00	93.00	---
Pineapple	Crate	2.14	9.50	4.75	5.00	4.80	4.50	5.70	6.50
Plums	Ton	46.30	135.00	154.00	145.00	101.00	172.00	142.00	225.00
Pomegranates	Ton	20.00	62.00	44.00	36.00	28.00	58.00	64.00	---
Prunes:									
Fresh	Ton	41.70	113.00	86.50	74.70	50.40	124.00	91.50	97.10
For canning	Ton	14.29	66.50	57.90	39.00	21.00	95.80	49.90	49.60
Dried (dried basis)	Ton	69.24	256.00	148.00	152.00	166.00	245.00	172.00	224.00
Frozen(fresh basis)	Ton	---	66.20	58.40	38.90	20.80	98.50	50.00	50.00
Strawberries	Crate	2.65	9.77	7.55	8.10	7.22	7.58	6.65	6.72
Citrus 3/									
Oranges,incl. tangerines	Box	1.52	1.94	1.67	2.05	2.48	2.23	1.72	---
Grapefruit	Box	.71	.96	.60	.93	1.92	1.21	.99	---
Lemons	Box	2.98	3.76	3.73	5.62	4.84	4.01	4.37	---
Limes	Box	3.65	5.93	5.62	5.10	5.58	4.29	5.60	---
Tree nuts									
Almonds	Ton	285.00	486.00	558.00	422.00	330.00	546.00	472.00	464.00
Filberts	Ton	240.00	380.00	250.00	260.00	220.00	350.00	351.00	301.00
Pecans:									
Improved	Lb.	.124	.402	.294	.152	.217	.317	.216	.253
Seedling	Lb.	.071	.288	.183	.100	.170	.257	.172	.189
Walnuts	Ton	198.00	570.00	388.00	442.00	363.00	392.00	428.00	412.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total value of production divided by total production.

3/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Table 2.- Fruits and nuts: Production, United States, average 1935-39, annual 1948-52

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Crop year 1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NON-CITRUS						
Apples, commercial	3,056	2,144	3,216	2,988	2,656	2,225
Apricots, 3 States	265	246	197	215	183	175
Avocados, 2 States	10	18	20	28	37	31
Cherries, 12 States	149	213	245	239	230	218
Cranberries	31	48	42	49	46	40
Dates, California	4	16	14	15	19	18
Figs, 2 States	90	103	94	85	104	94
Grapes	2,444	3,061	2,623	2,688	3,390	3,160
Olives, California	31	58	35	42	64	57
Peaches	1,355	1,455	1,660	1,215	1,527	1,506
Pears	708	614	835	719	736	753
Persimmons, California	3	3	4	3	3	*(3)
Pineapples, Florida	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Plums, 2 States	67	72	99	84	102	61
Pomegranates, California	2	3	3	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, 4 States	732	543	536	418	538	424
Strawberries	189	184	158	203	205	213
Total non-citrus	9,136	8,781	9,781	8,994	9,843	8,982
CITRUS						
Oranges and tangerines	2,624	4,440	4,603	5,174	5,266	5,358
Grapefruit	1,229	1,793	1,417	1,821	1,586	1,462
Lemons, California	363	395	449	531	498	517
Limes, Florida	3	8	10	11	10	12
Total citrus	4,219	6,636	6,479	7,537	7,360	7,349
GRAND TOTAL						
Including citrus from:						
Bloom of current year	13,355	15,417	16,260	16,531	17,203	16,331
Bloom of preceding year	13,131	16,573	16,417	15,473	17,380	16,342
NUTS						
Almonds, California	15	37	43	38	43	35
Filberts, 2 States	2	6	11	7	7	11
Pecans	46	88	62	61	77	62
Walnuts, 2 States	57	71	88	64	77	81
Total nuts	120	202	204	170	204	189

1/ Less than 500 tons.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 3.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1951 and 1952 seasons

Commodity	Pack 1/		Canners' stocks		Distributors' stocks	
	1951-52	1952-53	Dec. 1 1951	Dec. 1 1952	Nov. 1 1951	Nov. 1 1952
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits						
Apples	3,117	2/2,268	3/3,264	3/1,637	N.A.	N.A.
Applesauce	5,500	2/5,300	7,083	5,209	N.A.	1,135
Apricots	4,614	4,004	2,174	2,355	N.A.	948
Cherries, R. S. P.	3,600	2,890	1,604	1,410	N.A.	864
Cherries, other	900	1,295	562	1,004	N.A.	386
Citrus segments	2,771	N.A.	4/1,416	4/1,535	N.A.	5/353
Cranberries	2,700	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mixed fruits	9,978	8,300	8,296	7,493	N.A.	1,473
Peaches	22,803	19,334	12,220	11,250	N.A.	4,761
Pears	6,647	6,550	5,710	5,459	N.A.	1,075
Pineapple	N.A.	N.A.	6,011	N.A.	N.A.	2,338
Plums and prunes	2,360	1,800	6/1,415	6/1,463	N.A.	484

	Pack			Stocks			
	Total	Partial 7/		Canners		Distributors	
	1951-52	1951-52	1952-53	Jan. 5 1952	Jan. 3 1953	Nov. 1 1951	Nov. 1 1952
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices							
Apple	3,625	---	---	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Blended orange and grapefruit	6,704	2,160	1,796	1,741	601	N.A.	503
Grapefruit	9,330	1,568	2,601	2,767	807	N.A.	906
Orange	21,084	9,047	9,924	6,663	6,388	N.A.	1,146
Pineapple	---	---	---	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,466
Tangerine and tangerine blends	498	309	474	454	286	N.A.	N.A.

1/ Preliminary
2/ Pack through December 31.
3/ 1,000 cases 6 No. 10's.
4/ 1,000 cases 24 No. 2's.
5/ Grapefruit segments only.
6/ Northwest canned purple plums only.
7/ Florida pack through mid-January.

N. A. means "not available."

Table 4 .- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1951 and 1952 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	Dec. 31 average 1947-51	Dec. 31 1951	Dec. 31 1952	1951	1952 Prel.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/27,145	1/25,877	1/21,145	28,772	---
Apricots	8,329	5,901	4,362	9,869	---
Blackberries	11,112	10,951	11,308	14,574	---
Blueberries	13,899	20,245	15,089	13,921	---
Cherries	55,002	63,377	35,105	101,533	2/61,798
Grapes	17,013	16,052	12,110	4,799	---
Peaches	24,862	24,473	28,262	32,380	33,663
Plums and prunes	7,914	10,007	7,502	6,791	---
Raspberries	25,318	23,628	19,540	28,973	---
Strawberries	73,896	96,560	107,231	157,729	3/145,932
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	12,021	9,075	7,708	13,515	---
Orange juice 4/	---	98,208	101,794	(See below)	
Other fruit juices and purees	41,520	66,767	66,422		
Other fruit	37,457	25,265	21,255	8,090	---
Total	355,488	496,386	458,833	420,946	---

	Pack 5/		
	1951-52	Through mid-January	
		1951-52	1952-53
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Citrus juices			
Orange			
Concentrated	47,743	6/2,126	6/6,397
Unconcentrated	264	---	---
Grapefruit			
Concentrated	1,098	---	---
Unconcentrated	0	---	---
Blend, orange and grapefruit			
Concentrated	536	---	---
Lemon			
Concentrated	317	---	---
Unconcentrated	805	---	---
Lemonade			
Concentrated	5,751	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ R. S. P. cherries only.
3/ Excludes California pack. Not available. 1951 pack, excluding California was 118 million pounds.
4/ Orange juice, single-strength and concentrated. Prior to September 30, 1949 this item included with other fruit juices and purees.
5/ Season beginning November 1. 6/ Florida pack only.
Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration, National Association of Frozen Food Packers, and Florida Canners Association.

Table 5.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1941-50, annual 1950 and 1951, and indicated 1952, as of January 1, 1953 1/

Crop and State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES				
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	42,600
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	14,600
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,000
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	76,000
Early and midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	42,000
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	34,000
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000
Early and midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	1,000
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	510	650	350	500
Valencias	483	750	380	500
Louisiana 2/	314	300	50	50
5 States 4/	102,507	116,910	118,090	120,650
Total early and midseason 5/	47,992	54,160	57,000	57,850
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	62,800
TANGERINES				
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,700
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES				
5 States 4/	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,350
GRAPEFRUIT				
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	32,000
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	16,500
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,500
Texas	16,772	7,500	200	400
Arizona	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,340
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	760
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,580
4 States 4/	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,440
LEMONS				
California 4/	12,614	13,450	12,800	13,100
LIMES				
Florida 4/	204	280	260	300

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1950-1,100; 1951-1,700; 1952-2,000.

4/ Net content of box varies.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 6.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California				Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	5.64	6.32	---	---	3.92	5.15	7.26	5.32
November	5.58	5.54	7.60	7.13	3.43	3.68	7.67	5.95
December	4.51	5.80	7.52	6.13	3.80	3.69	6.73	6.28
Season average through December	5.58	5.77	7.52	6.14	3.68	3.75	7.18	6.14
Week ended:								
January 2	---	---	7.08	5.10	4.88	4.59	7.60	6.18
9	---	---	6.47	4.98	3.54	4.17	7.91	7.78
16	---	---	5.94	4.59	3.20	4.01	7.57	8.04
Chicago								
October	5.73	6.34	---	---	3.65	5.07	7.69	6.12
November	5.65	5.96	6.94	8.68	3.30	3.47	8.01	7.17
December	4.24	6.08	6.87	5.68	3.13	3.53	8.93	7.11
Season average through December	5.53	5.68	6.88	5.75	3.25	3.58	8.42	7.14
Week ended:								
January 2	---	---	6.96	4.82	3.69	4.15	9.03	7.56
9	---	---	6.06	5.17	3.43	3.52	8.65	6.48
16	---	---	5.99	4.66	3.15	3.53	8.20	8.44

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Market and period	Florida					
	Seedless		Other		Total	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
October	4.86	5.54	3.88	4.06	4.58	5.17
November	5.05	4.54	3.53	2.87	4.88	4.35
December	4.65	4.56	2.85	3.04	4.37	4.43
Season average through December	4.85	4.74	3.50	3.42	4.61	4.56
Week ended:						
January 2	5.58	4.42	3.93	3.03	5.35	4.30
9	5.35	4.77	3.24	3.03	4.87	4.62
16	4.10	4.63	2.87	3.27	3.97	4.53
Chicago						
October	---	---	---	---	4.53	4.92
November	---	---	---	---	5.05	3.98
December	---	---	---	---	4.34	4.41
Season average through December	---	---	---	---	4.66	4.54
Week ended:						
January 2	---	---	---	---	5.08	3.85
9	---	---	---	---	4.91	4.06
16	---	---	---	---	3.71	4.79

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8.- Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August-January, 1951-52 and 1952-53 1/

Period	1951-52					1952-53				
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels & Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels & Misc.	Fla.	Texas	Total
Week ended:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
August 23	1,310	---	---	---	1,310	934	---	---	---	934
30	1,369	---	---	---	1,369	850	---	---	---	850
September 6	1,490	---	---	---	1,490	1,048	---	---	---	1,048
13	1,627	---	---	---	1,627	1,139	---	---	---	1,139
20	1,350	---	---	---	1,350	946	---	---	---	946
27	1,337	---	---	---	1,337	839	---	---	---	839
October 4	1,228	---	9	---	1,237	1,051	---	4	---	1,055
11	1,262	---	116	---	1,378	1,046	---	55	---	1,101
18	1,158	---	279	---	1,437	895	---	211	---	1,106
25	991	---	720	---	1,711	751	---	306	---	1,057
November 1	829	---	1,020	---	1,849	508	---	1,037	---	1,545
8	842	17	1,290	---	2,149	359	---	1,342	---	1,701
15	557	55	1,443	---	2,055	166	14	1,538	---	1,718
22	216	646	1,032	---	1,894	139	50	1,421	---	1,610
29	92	1,054	1,385	---	2,531	60	699	1,332	---	2,091
December 6	30	1,450	1,714	9	3,203	62	1,441	1,800	7	3,310
13	12	1,234	2,815	32	4,093	65	1,379	2,607	43	4,094
20	---	667	2,554	15	3,236	72	714	2,894	52	3,732
27	---	951	80	---	1,031	38	440	810	---	1,288
January 3	---	886	1,804	---	2,690	53	571	1,120	---	1,744
10	---	1,037	1,609	---	2,646	71	593	1,209	---	1,873
17	---	782	1,576	---	2,358	75	593	1,423	---	2,091

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 9.- Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly shipments from producing points, November-January, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Season	November				December				January		
	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	29	3	10	17
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1951-52	27	149	349	673	638	901	824	26	627	479	480
1952-53	4	118	432	595	748	837	1,116	411	529	575	408

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 10.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August-January, 1951-52 and 1952-53 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1951-52				1952-53				1951-1952	1952-1953
	Florida	Texas	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Florida	Texas	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended										
August 23	---	---	110	110	---	---	71	71	347	269
30	---	---	93	93	---	---	63	63	353	218
September 6	9	---	73	82	---	---	44	44	329	282
13	8	---	97	105	---	---	36	36	294	305
20	26	---	88	114	51	---	39	90	267	250
27	187	---	50	237	111	---	28	139	252	243
October 4	365	---	19	384	429	---	22	451	194	202
11	778	---	9	787	593	---	14	607	182	155
18	745	---	10	755	720	---	14	734	182	198
25	708	---	8	716	556	---	27	583	199	184
November 1	661	---	6	667	997	---	4	1,001	123	198
8	746	---	7	753	1,061	---	4	1,065	210	190
15	901	---	21	922	870	---	27	897	222	210
22	701	---	79	780	813	---	75	888	191	173
29	860	---	92	952	759	---	65	824	203	186
December 6	905	9	106	1,020	903	8	77	988	230	203
13	1,040	29	102	1,171	1,187	46	74	1,307	189	208
20	1,103	14	101	1,218	1,136	55	77	1,268	174	179
27	58	---	90	148	494	---	68	562	159	152
January 3	644	---	105	749	703	---	67	770	231	170
10	1,321	---	138	1,459	980	---	82	1,062	230	291
17	1,198	---	124	1,322	1,195	---	86	1,281	231	341

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious 1/		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
October	5.05	5.34	4.96	5.29	4.43	4.62	4.65	4.60
November	5.05	5.09	5.01	5.18	4.39	4.96	4.59	4.60
December	5.35	5.13	5.18	4.99	3.94	5.07	4.31	4.53
Season average through December	5.15	5.19	5.06	5.09	4.27	4.85	4.47	4.57
Week ended: Jan. 2	5.64	5.23	5.56	5.00	4.27	5.29	4.08	4.62
9	5.37	5.29	5.26	5.19	4.05	4.98	4.27	4.64
16	5.52	5.21	5.27	5.23	4.54	4.73	4.61	4.71
Chicago								
October	4.84	5.17	4.58	5.02	3.98	4.38	4.50	4.69
November	4.88	4.94	4.48	4.87	3.87	4.58	4.27	4.61
December	5.18	5.04	4.60	4.79	3.79	4.70	4.22	4.68
Season average through December	4.95	5.07	4.53	4.89	3.88	4.52	4.30	4.65
Week ended: Jan. 2	5.65	4.97	5.35	4.65	3.31	4.96	4.33	4.89
9	5.39	5.08	4.71	4.33	3.44	4.70	4.15	4.53
16	5.16	5.15	4.62	4.80	3.35	3.92	4.91	4.71

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) and 2-1/2 inch minimum size, New York and Chicago, September-January, 1951-52 and 1952-53 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Delicious		McIntosh		Delicious		McIntosh	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
September	2.44	---	1.69	3.65	---	---	1.65	3.12
October	2.18	3.77	1.72	3.67	---	3.75	1.80	3.38
November	2.64	4.45	2.12	4.28	2.92	4.00	2.29	3.45
December	2.67	4.19	2.17	4.04	2.80	4.25	2.49	3.57
Week ended:								
January 9	2.75	4.25	2.15	4.00	3.00	4.38	2.68	3.60
16	2.87	4.17	2.15	4.08	3.00	4.50	2.70	3.75
23	---	4.00	2.15	4.12	---	4.38	2.50	3.75

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 13.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, by areas, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952

Area	Average 1941-50	1951	1952	Area	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States				Central States			
North Atlantic	30,197	36,736	22,434	North Central	18,010	23,057	13,964
South Atlantic	16,305	16,052	17,073	South Central	1,292	1,285	958
Total	46,502	52,788	39,507	Total	19,302	24,342	14,922
Western States	44,576	33,530	38,267	Grand total	110,380	110,660	92,696

Table 14.- Apples, pears, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1952, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1947-51	Dec. 31 1951	Nov. 30 1952	Dec. 31 1952
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fresh fruits				
Apples, western, standard boxes 1/	12,289	8,430	11,478	10,328
Apples, western, other containers 2/	1,169	870	2,244	1,135
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	4,943	4,341	4,120	3,288
Apples, eastern, other containers 2/	7,582	8,472	7,099	5,447
Total apples, bushels	25,983	22,113	24,941	20,198
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	15	6	30	12
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	8	4	46	11
Pears, all others, boxes	1,620	1,301	2,071	1,486
Pears, bushel baskets	26	9	44	9
Total pears, bushels	1,669	1,320	2,191	1,518
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Miscellaneous				
Fresh grapes	3/	3/	140,092	78,713
Fresh fruits (excluding apples, pears and grapes)	4/61,916	4/115,560	9,335	6,617
Dried and evaporated fruits	52,936	45,907	34,040	38,681
Tree nuts in the shell	27,938	32,032	12,583	31,36?
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	18,592	22,206	20,707	18,741

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Arizona and New Mexico.
2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushels. 3/ Not separately reported, included with fresh fruits. 4/ Includes grapes.
Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 15.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York, October to January, 1951 and 1952 seasons

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
October 17	3.50	3.59	3.89	3.47	2.37	2.48
24	3.51	3.84	3.27	3.69	2.44	2.65
31	3.78	3.87	3.32	3.72	2.34	2.27
November 7	3.87	3.41	3.78	3.25	2.27	1.82
14	3.34	3.97	3.18	3.15	1.87	2.02
21	3.57	3.95	3.33	3.81	1.46	1.96
28	---	2.38	2.88	4.78	1.73	---
December 5	---	---	3.46	4.41	2.50	2.60
12	1.40	---	2.96	3.00	---	1.82
19	1.39	---	3.31	3.95	---	---
26	---	---	4.48	2.43	---	---
Season average through December	3.92	3.52	3.64	3.68	2.19	2.17
January 2	---	---	---	5.74	---	---
9	---	---	2.54	4.53	---	---
16	---	---	2.48	3.66	---	---

	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
NEW YORK						
October 17	3.82	4.33	2.59	2.81	2.57	2.41
24	3.87	5.04	2.50	2.71	2.38	2.69
31	3.66	4.87	2.31	2.57	2.65	2.91
November 7	4.20	4.61	2.36	2.58	2.61	2.49
14	3.67	5.07	2.42	2.66	2.66	2.54
21	4.08	---	2.43	2.90	2.93	3.09
28	1.93	3.34	2.31	2.97	2.38	3.89
December 5	2.33	2.65	2.40	2.95	2.36	3.10
12	---	1.95	2.40	3.18	2.56	2.74
19	---	3.35	2.42	3.58	2.90	2.79
26	---	---	3.78	3.95	3.65	3.58
Season average through December	3.91	4.15	2.50	3.05	2.66	3.00
January 2	---	---	3.27	3.96	3.22	3.14
9	---	---	2.79	3.25	2.77	3.31
16	---	---	3.02	3.49	2.21	2.20

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-51, annual 1952 and 1953

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	3-year average 1949-51	1952	Indicated 1953	3-year average 1949-51	1952	Indicated 1953	3-year average 1949-51	1952	Indicated 1953
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Winter	5,130	4,500	4,700	65	60	70	337	270	329
Spring	124,020	126,160	114,500	81	92	---	10,063	11,587	---
Total	129,150	130,660	119,200	80	91	---	10,400	11,857	---

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